

1. Time unchanged, there being no extension of time.

time unchanged, there being no extension of any of the many named leads, though prospecting is being steadily

carried on, and the numerous prospecting parties closely
shepherded by many hundreds of miners. There was a
rumor on Friday that No. 13 N Black Lead had bottomed
on good payable gold. This result, from the position of the
shaft of No. 13 is generally accepted, and the rumor

therefore likely to prove true. If it is true it will be welcome intelligence for the claims ahead as far as No. 22, the owners of which have been much bothered where to sink to strike the gold, and, as they now have Nos. 11, 12, and 13 as a guide, we expect shortly to hear of a rapid extension of this famous lead. On the Paramount Lead, No. 2 N has struck payable gold the

fourth of a dwt. to the dish, averaging from one-sixth to one-fourth of a dwt. to the dish, which will, it is asserted, produce a washdirt which will yield good wages. We do not expect this to run to ten and four or five claims, if it will ever go further, it will be a most anomalous course. On the Coming Event which in our opinion is the most promising, supposed lead, an occasional encouraging prospect of a few grains to the dish is obtained, and a strongly inclined to the opinion that no payable gold will be found on this side south of Homer's farm, and immediately beyond the north boundary of this free selection is the most likely spot on the lead to strike for payable gold, and is about in a line east between No. 10 or 11 N Black Lead and the "Star." On the Red Hill the greatest activity prevails, the prospecting parties of Deitz and party still yielding good returns from the golden quartz lead recently found. A payable prospect has also been found in the unworked alluvial ground in the claim. Half-a-dozen claims have been taken up, and better prospects for still richer leads to Deitz and party's, and in fact the whole hill is now being systematically tested for gold. In Homer's paddock several parties are at work in payable gold, the depth of sinking is about sixty feet, and the prospects vary from one-fourth to a dwt. to the dish. The arrangement between the miner and proprietor is that the latter receives one-third of the net proceeds of the gold extracted. The proprietor declines to admit the miners generally. His limits the number, and before a claim is taken up he has to

rices, which is very natural, considering the nature of the agreement. Very few washings have taken place during the week, but the claims that would yield up yielded up on the average. One black claim yielded 41 ore, for 47 loads, another 38 ore, for 43 loads, and another 28 ore, for 49 loads. Several hundred tons of new arrivals clustered out during the week, principally for the Riley estate, and the mine, in which property it is supposed payable gold exists. Mr. T. W. Brown, of No. 2 N Black Lead, reported several days ago, and reports very unfavourably of the prospects. He carefully prospected the ground in several likely places, but without a payable result. New arrivals are plentiful in quantity, but they are counterbalanced by the departures, the population hardly increasing. Doubtless the reported new gold fields of Chatsworth will attract a few hundred from here, who see no immediate prospect of obtaining gold, and the influx of population may thus be stayed for a while until the prospects of the gold-field brighten up.

Canoe.—The *Western Explorer* on Saturday says:—During the week a rush took place to a spot in the neighborhood of Cargo, where, it was reported, rich ground had been struck. The locality, as the report stated, was (Canowind), about seven miles from Jack's Creek. The prospectors have sunk about 125 feet, and obtained a few ounces of gold. The

re-affirmed lead has been found, which will constitute the new gold-lead one of the most prosperous in the colony. The *National Times* of the same date says: "The gold-seeking, wand'ring, three-foot track has been reached, which, yielding from one to two ounces to the load. The gold is reported as good, and very rich, and is found at a depth of 15 to 20 feet, and has been taken from ground stretching to a length of two and a half miles."

Times.—Writing on the 29th of the month, the correspondent of the *Guineas Times* says:—"The long-expected crashing from the *La-mo-lac* quartz reef took place at Adelong last week, and the result far exceeded the expectations of the estimations of many of the shareholders.—from Messrs. Fitzgerald's claim, 5 tons 18 cwt. of stone yielded 53 lbs. 10 dwts. 5 grs. of the precious metal, the remaining 10 claims yielding 48 dwts. 10 grs. per ton; while 17 tons of stone from Halloran and Co.'s claim gave, as I am informed, a return of 31 oz. 10 dwts., or at the rate of about 2 dwts. per ton. I believe I am correct in asserting that the first named return is the best yield per ton that has been obtained in the colony for many years, and that the former claim is also excellent; but as I stated in the former letter."

is a very little hope of this reef continuing unless another good is struck. It is not improbable that this may take place, as there are several small reefs in the vicinity.

ADDRESS.—A correspondent of the above named paper writes, on the 10th ultimo:—I have been writing now to report usual on the various reefs, and the prospects in the claim look promising and satisfactory. The above reef has been some time past. The Research Company's claim has been well in the bottom, and promises to be a very remunerative operation for the shareholders. The above reef is continuing Company—another local venture on the same principle as the Research Company—have some very good signs to grow, which they pulled up last week. The above reef now in sight hold out, and improve as they sink

deeper, as it is abandoned, this also, will presently become a good paying concern, for shareholders, say, who are not yet ready to speculate to occupy other ground which is known to have paid well in old times, but has been abandoned for want of capital to prove it to a greater extent. The Reoer machine has just crushed some very rich stone from Laramie-land; one lot of 14 tons, from Holloran and Co's claim, gave 6 cc. 13 dwts. per ton; but crushed stone from a small leader at the same place, crushed for the same party, did not pay exorbitance. A lot of 6 tons crushed for Fitzgerald and party, also from Laramie-land, yielded 9 cc. per ton, and 1 ton from a small leader in the same claim gave 10 cc. The Reoer machine is now engaged on a large lot of quartz from the Research Company's claim, after the crushing of which Messrs. Hargrove and Co, have it engaged.

FOREIGN KINGS.—In mining (says the correspondent of the Western Excavator, writing on the 25th ultimo), I may report that the prospecting claim in Colorado's mine has been crushed since the 30th January 119 tons, which gave 18 dwts. to the ton—138 tons yielding 81 dwts. to the ton. They have sent 500 tons more to the crusher, which is intended to go pretty well. No. 1, same paid, and will commence crushing a fortnight ago, and rather over 400 tons of stone yielded 10 cc. of returned gold. They have sent for the Reoer about 150 tons, and will commence crushing at Fawcett's machine as soon as the Ironclad has finished 150. In Ross's paid, the Ironclad last week finished 150 tons, which gave 18 dwts. to the ton. They are now rolling 100 tons.

from another lot of 70 tons, which is from a big roof, and I hear it does not look so well as was expected. No. 1 North have struck the roof with about 3 feet of stone, which I hear looks pretty well. On Lumley Street, Chancery school land, the prospecting claim washed 180 loads of dirt, which gave off dirt to the land; both panning machines have constant work for a considerable time.

(CLAREBORO—On the 27th ultimo, the commencement of the *Bartholomew* Tissue reports that the roofs throughout the district are progressing very satisfactorily, and giving employment in various ways to a large number of persons. At the junction two gentlemen have commenced with Messrs. Myers, Strimpong, and Co. to lay down a tram-

work from the reef to the engine, so that the quartz can be hauled out of the reef and delivered to the engine at 3c. fd. per ton. If the quartz should only give three dwts. of gold to the ton it will leave a very handsome profit for the shareholders, but as yet it has always given from six to seven dwts. of gold to the ton. The extension of the crushing powers of the engine at this place will be shortly accomplished, when it will crush two hundred tons of quartz daily.

per month. Two inns, several stores, and other business places are going up fast. Mr. Dunny, of Bathurst, is erecting a powerful crushing mill for Monas. Meyer, Simpson, and Co., on the opposite side of the Peninsula, a short distance from the junction, where some more extensive gold-yielding stone has been lately discovered. The quartz at Brown's Creek is looking well, and an engine is being erected with all speed, and an inn, store, and other places are going up fast.

IRON-ORES.—The same range has the following:—

Several parties are turning their attention to prospecting in this locality of late, there being very little doing in the mineral workings at present. The University of Chicago is on the revival again. A few parties seem to be earning fair wages in some of the gullies falling into the Macquarie about nine miles north of the place. The University of Chicago parties is any guide.

WATERCOURSE.—The correspondent of the *Duke's Dispatch*, 31st March:—The Pioneer Reef is going deep. The prospectors are raising very rich stone. They have ten tons of stone ready for smelting, and more than three weeks' work. They have also logged up and covered their shaft, and have windmills, rope, etc., complete, and a smelter and bellows ready. The prospectors state that this claim was sold for £51 this day. Nov. 1 and 2 North

are on the reef. No. 3 expects to strike it this week. Nos. 8, 7, 9, 4, and 10 say they have the reef. Nos. 1 and 2 say they have it. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 say they are raising very fair stone. Nos. 7, 8, and 9 report the reef. Some surface stone on Nos. 7 and 8 showed gold. Mr. Knightly, Commissioner, has already been called on to settle a number of disputes. He went so engaged yesterday last, attended by sergeant McManussey. Right shortly is expected to be struck close to the reef. A site is already pointed out for the town, which is proposed to be called Mills Town, in compliment to the discoverer of the reef.

THE WEATHER, AGRICULTURE, &c.

FROM the South Coast districts the reports are favourable. The Booding correspondent of the *Kiama Independent* writes:—Changeable weather still continues. One day fine, next wet, and so on through the week until people begin to be afraid that the weather will not continue to be so. However, although so much rain has fallen, we have not been afraid of floods, since the tide still holds its way in the river. The temperature for the past four weeks has averaged about 78

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important case on this point was, in November 1860, decided before the Royal Court of Guernsey. Nicolle, of St. Andrew's parish, a working man, 60, was indicted for having, on the 19th July, 1859, declared before the Commissary of the Bishop of Exeter that he knew of no lawful impediment to his marriage with Rachael Renouf. Sir Staines, Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said that the defendant was indicted for having declared that there was no lawful impediment, necessary to consider whether any such impediment did exist. If the recent English statute had been registered in Guernsey there would have been no doubt. The previous marriage would have been a lawful impediment, and if the defendant had said that no lawful impediment existed he would have made a false declaration, and thereby committed a crime. The law was held to apply to Guernsey, in which, as it would appear, was exposed to the same doubts and inconveniences as existed in England before the passing of that Act. The court was disposed to think that no lawful impediment existed when Nicolle applied for the licence, and therefore he did not make a false declaration. The case was accordingly dismissed.

ALBANI RETURN.—A Parliamentary return has been printed, showing the number, name, style, and rank of the nobles and gentlemen who have been naturalized from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department from the year 1880 to the present time. It also contains a list of all those who have been naturalized from the year 1801 to the year 1880. Naturalization, including the right of sitting in the House of Commons, is conferred on the applicant, and being sworn members of Her Majesty's Privy Council. The former return, which occupies 100 pages, contains the names of 1,000 persons, including, *inter alia*, Prince Christian of Augustenburg, Prince Ernest, Leopold of Leiningen, Prince De Rohden, the Count d'Albani, Count von Moltke, Prince de Saxe, Prince de Saxe-Coburg, Count Teikeldi de Szek, and Dr. Charles Albert of the University of Bonn.

The latter list, which occupies only a single page, contains the names of 100 persons, including, *inter alia*, Prince Christian of Augustenburg, Prince Ernest, Leopold of Leiningen, Prince De Rohden, the Count d'Albani, Count von Moltke, Prince de Saxe, Prince de Saxe-Coburg, Count Teikeldi de Szek, and Dr. Charles Albert of the University of Bonn.

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found of flowers, cultivated them for his amusement, and was the first to give the denomination of that ancient street, his garden, to the new buildings. Since then he lived very two or three persons in the neighbourhood of the Temple, and he was not long afterwards admitted in the Terror constantly. The atrociousness of the Revolution, however, did not deter him, and it was only with fear and hesitation that he related some episodes of that time. The Revolution was a time of great calamity, among which he could not recover till the year of the liberation of 1807, when he visited. The year of Paris, the invasion of France, and the horrors of the Revolution, which he lived to see complete that it almost amounted to a tale, he related repeating the words that were ever on his mind: *Save France!*—*Paul Mull Gazette.*

Amoy Cod Fish.—About this middle of the nineteenth century, a small fish, resembling, by its coating little globules of glass on its scales, a variety prepared from the sea, peculiar kind of fish, was discovered and purchased by a Frenchman, who secured the credit of the discovery. At that time these were coated on the outside; now the coating is upon the inside, and the process may be described as follows:—The scales of the fish of different glass are blown with a lamp, and of a "pearl essence," so called, is blown and spread about by rolling the head of the scales on the block, or *Cyprien*, and the pearl essence is obtained, or *Cyprien*, and the fresh water fish, and repeatedly washing the pure water until the whole of the foreign and impurities are removed. The scales are then thoroughly washed, a little quantity of the oil of ammoniac is added, to prevent putrefaction, and the preparation is ready for use. In employing it, however, the adhering impurities will cause the varnish to adhere well, and traces of carmine, saffron, or Prussian or Parisian blue, to be seen, and to communicate a yellowish, or bluish, or greenish, or other shades, as they may be noticed in fine pearls; this taint described has become a regular trade, and is now prepared for the trade of the German River in Germany.

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kind who has the good luck to live to an old age
take have the satisfaction before he died of feeling
recover had stored away in tins flocks and herds enough
y had only to provide for his own children and

f Sydney could yield. We are quite prepared to believe this to be the case, and are glad to find that the question has already had the consideration of a practical engineer. A considerable amount of offence has been created to persons frequenting the road through Moore Park by the manure which has been rather profusely spread over the sandhills to quicken the growth of the grass. Probably when hearing of the proposed use of sewage they fancy something much worse than anything yet experienced. But this they will find to be an erroneous surmise. The effluvia from solid manurial matter is

matter retentive, whilst that from liquid matters is perceptible soon as it reaches the land; no better decision can be arrived at. It is only necessary that the matter should be able to pass through the soil, and leave the fertilising matter for which it served as a vehicle near the roots to be fed by it.

We yesterday stated that in England soils of a free character would absorb more sewage than soils of a retentive character—that in one case one acre should be allowed for 150 persons, and in the other for 100 persons. Now, this, it would be observed, is in a country where rain is plentiful, and the land is generally pretty well supplied with manure, and where evaporation proceeds slowly.

Where the climate is such as we experience, half the area specified would probably suffice. The Rivers Pollution Commissioners have gone thoroughly into this question, and most of the municipalities who are obliged to lay out sewage farms are availing themselves of their investigations. The quantity of water required varies with its filtering and power. Of course, in order to ascertain its power, it is essential to ascertain what is intended for the sewage to be systematically subsoil drained. It should be quite understood that in the preparation of land for irrigation, the depth of the drainage by which filtration will be effected should be such as to secure

erated beds of soil containing that number of cubic yards which will ensure the necessary purification. Their experiments on certain effluents, produced by the commissioners that the effluent water was purified when the rate of filtration reached 7-6 gallons per cubic yard per diem, while in soils of a more clayey consistency, the same sewage was purified when passing 9-9 gallons in twenty-four hours per cubic yard. This latter result is equal to cleansing 100,000 gallons of sewage per diem by an acre of land, provided the drains for the effluent water were six feet deep. It is also stated that after a long series of experiments, no symptoms of clogging up or diminution of height of water were observed.

Where sewage irrigation has failed, it has been in cases where no provision has been made for the filtration of the liquid—where the sewage is conveyed over but not through the soil. Respecting the filtration process the Commissioners observe:—"A filter is not a mere mechanical contrivance. It is a machine for existing, and thus altogether transforming the water for merely separating the fifth of dirty water, and in this respect especially, its irrigation necessity includes filtration. The superior capability which the soil of a field possesses in comparison with the

limited filtration tank depends partly upon the immensely greater quantity of cleansing material which an acre drained perhaps four feet deep necessarily brings to bear on the filthy fluid, but also and especially in the fact that in the former case this appetite is, except in winter time, always kept alive and fresh by the action of plant growth in constantly removing the deposited impurities, and substituting in their place wholesome organic structures." If this principle is properly understood and adhered to by those who undertake such works, the sewage farm does not become a bog or a marsh, which it inevitably will do if flooded with sewage and undrained; but the

liquid descends through the soil to the drains, and the land is preserved sound and wholesome. The evaporation of the water and the evolution of gases are reduced to a harmless amount, particularly when the downward filtration is intermittent, that is to say, intervals being allowed between the applications of sewage to allow of the complete aeration of the soil.

We throw out these facts in the hope that they may be of use to those who are considering the best means of dealing with the sewage of Sydney, with a view to get rid of it as a nuisance, and economise it as a thing of value.

SUPREME COURT.—Master's Office, at 10.30: 1. re Penny's Infants; to proceed on receiver's 9th account, Turner v. Turner, to settle particular and condition of sale, and to settle account. re Catherine Hane, report on 4th account.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—During the sitting of the Court yesterday Mr. Judge Dowling remarked that the first case (being fifty-eight case) was the longest he had ever known a case to last. It was a case of a "prosecutor." He anticipated that the Court would have to sit long hours, and that he would not be present on Friday, Saturday, or Monday. He was, however, here yesterday, until Tuesday. We have been requested to continue the case against the water rates will be heard on Tuesday. This Court adjourns.

WASHING-MACHINE.—Mr. W. DUDMAN, of 160, Brown-street, Woolloomooloo, has invented a model of a new all-rail, tailing, and sludge gird-washing machine, which is now being made by Messrs. J. and W. Hall, of 10, Market-street, Sydney. It is a simple machine, and is intended to be used in the laundry trade.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, YORK-STREET.—Last night, a very numerously attended tea and public meeting was held at Wesleyan Church, York-street, in connection with the anti-slavery cause. The Rev. Mr. [illegible] presided, and the following were present: [illegible]

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which he should ascribe rather than a representation of what had actually been. He thanked the young men for their handsome gift, and he recognized the sentiment of respect and esteem which had been expressed. He had been greatly benefited by and through the influence of the charity of all humanity but had been favoured with good success and with wherever Providence might call him, and all with whom he had been associated would live in his affections. Partings were *ineluctable and sorrowful* to us, but he prayed that he should meet them all, young and old, where there would be no separation.

ERATUM.—In the paragraph relating to a gentleman carrying the name should have been *Reilly* and not, "Bully," as printed.

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